THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION—"*The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*"—JEFFERSON.

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THE HUNTRESS

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BY

MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

TERMS.

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SELECTED TALES.

From the London Journal.

THE FATAL REVENGE.

A HIGHLAND TALE.

'Norman,' said one of the sons of the laird of Kinallan to his brother, 'do you intend going to Soonart's party to-night?'

'Most certainly, Hector, Dont you?' replied the other.

'Are you aware that Kilmoran is to be there?' rejoined Hector, answering his brother's question by asking another.

'Perfectly,' replied Norman, 'but what of that?'

'Why, of that, this,' said Hector, fiercely, 'that I would as soon throw myself from the top of Dunavarty as enter the same house—much less sit down at the same table with Kilmoran: I have sworn to be his death, therefore will not break bread at the same board with him. You have sworn a similar oath, Norman. How can you reconcile it to your conscience to sit down in pretended peace with the man?'

'Fairly and softly, brother,' replied Norman, in his usual quiet tone, 'you are hot-headed—you are rash, Hector. It is not the most dangerous dog that barks most: If I keep a fair side of Kilmoran, it is that I may make the more sure of my revenge when the fitting opportunity presents itself.'

'And how long do you propose waiting for that opportunity?' said Hector, impatiently; and with a slight expression of contempt, which he could not suppress, for his more cautious brother's tardiness in executing their common vengeance.

'Till it comes,' replied Norman calmly, but emphatically. 'You know that we dare not attack him openly; otherwise, we would give mortal offence to the duke, and thereby bring down ruin on ourselves. We must therefore "bide our time."

'Umph!' rejoined Hector, turning on his heel, and without further remark quitted the apartment in which the conversation took place.

Availing ourselves of the opportunity which this incident presents, we will introduce a word or two of explanation concerning the parties, whom we have rather abruptly, perhaps, just introduced to the reader, and of the circumstances in which they stood with regard to each other.

The two brothers, Hector and Alexander M'Dougal, of Kinallan, a gentleman of considerable property in the West Highlands, they were neither of them very young men, being both considerably above thirty. As may, in part, be gathered from what has already been said, the brothers, although agreeing in the atrocious resolve which forms the subject of our tale, were of different dispositions. Hector was fierce, irascible, and out spoken, and although capable of entertaining the most violent hatred against those who offended him, was incapable of concealing it: all the savage nature of the man was expressed in his bold and determined countenance. It was otherwise with Norman; equally vindictive with his brother, he was more cautious and guarded; quiet and reserved in his manners, slow and deliberate in his proceedings, it was not easy to discover whom he liked, or whom he disliked. Nor, so carefully did he conceal his resentments, were the objects of his hatred always aware of the enmity he bore them; on the contrary, deceived by his civil speech, his ready smile, and apparently placid temperament, they often knew not of their danger, till circumstances having, by some sudden turn, put them in his power, they felt the sting which he had hitherto so carefully concealed. He never struck until sure that his blow would not only find, but tell upon his victim.

Kilmoran, again—we adopt the Highland custom of distinguishing persons by the name of their property or place of residence—was a neighboring laird, with whom the family of the M'Dougals had been long at feud, and who had recently added to his offences by securing, through his influence with the Duke of Argyle, with whom he was in great favor, a certain farm which the M'Dougals had made some strenuous efforts to obtain.

Soonart, again—or the Laird of Soonart, as he was called—was also a neighbor, although not a near one, his residence being about five miles distant from those of M'Dougals and Kilmorans, which were within a quarter of a mile of each other.

Having mentioned these particulars, we now proceed with our tale.

Agreeably to the resolution which he had expressed to his brother, Norman, shortly after the conversation with the former which we recorded at the outset of our story, mounted his horse, and set off for Soonart; the merry making to which he had been invited, and to which we formerly alluded, being to take place on the afternoon of the day on which our tale opens.

Soonart, or Castle Soonart, as it was sometimes called, although scarcely deserving so dignified a title, was an ancient building in the style of the sixteenth century, turreted and battlemented, with steep grey roofs and deeply invented ledges. It stood on the summit of a rugged, precipitous cliff, whose base was washed by the sea; its white-crested waves, in stormy weather howling around, and leaping around and upon the majestic rock, like a troop of hungry wolves. On the land side, however, the house was easy of access, being connected with the main land by a broad natural mound or isthmus. In ancient times, this neck of land was intercepted by a deep moat at a short distance from the building; but it had been allowed to fill up, and was, at the time of which we write, but just discovered by faint outlines.

The greater number of the party invited to Soonart had already arrived, when Norman M'Dougal presented himself in the large dining hall of the mansion; and amongst those assembled there was Kilmoran. On Norman's entrance, the latter, who was a good natured, kind-hearted man, and who had always anxiously desired to be at peace with his neighbors the M'Dougals instantly made up to him, and offered him the hand of friendship. It was readily accepted by his treacherous enemy, and apparently with as much cordiality as it was given. The ready but quiet smile of Norman replied to the half-jocular, half-serious remonstrances of Kilmoran on the subject of their ancient enmity; and a significant shrug of the shoulders, accompanied by words of kindness, expressed—or were meant to express—his perfect willingness to entertain Kilmoran's proposal that they should forget the past, and live in friendship for the future.

Soon after, the guests having all assembled, the party sat down to the table, to partake of the good things provided for them by their host. Leaving them thus agreeably employed, we shall return for a time to the residence of the M'Dougals, and take up the part about to be enacted by Hector in the tragical drama of the evening.

Brooding over the grudge he bore Kilmoran, and which had been stirred into fresh activity by the incident of their common invitation to Soonart and in part also by the late conversation he had with his brother on the subject, Hector M'Dougal was suddenly struck with one of those atrocious ideas that so frequently present themselves to desperate and revengeful men, and fill the world with crime. He determined on that very night to waylay and murder Kilmoran on his return from Soonart, which he calculated would be somewhere about midnight. Having come to this hellish re-

solution, he armed himself with his rifle—with which he was an unerring shot, as the deer of the mountains knew by fatal experience—and hasted away to seek a favorable situation for executing the dreadful deed he contemplated.

Stealing secretly out of the house, and afterwards taking a quiet and circuitous route, he made for a certain copse on the face of a rising ground that overlooked the road by which Kilmoran must return home; this lying between the rising ground alluded to and a beautiful lake that slept in the hollow of the hills. Entering the copse, M'Dougal pushed through it until he reached the skirt nearest the way by which Kilmoran would pass, and which brought him to within fifty or sixty yards of it. Here concealing himself amongst the thick underwood, and with a paling in front on which to lean his rifle, M'Dougal awaited the appearance of his victim. It was a bright moonlight night, and as the horse Kilmoran rode was was a very light grey, approaching almost to white, and in this respect somewhat remarkable, there would be no difficulty in at once recognizing him.

Leaving the assassin thus watching for his prey, we shall return to Soonart, to see how the evening was passing with the festive party there assembled. It was passing pleasantly; the banquet room of the old mansion rang with the burst of hilarous merriment which the facetious jest and humorous song were ever and anon eliciting, and the wine flagon was pacing it merrily round the festal board.

The time came, however, when the jest and the song were heard more rarely, and when the wine flagon began to make its rounds with a more tardy motion. It was getting late; the spirits of the party were flagging, and the general movement amongst the guests to break up the party was the result. It did break up; when, hurrying out of the apartment in a merry, and somewhat obstreperous confusion, the guests sought the stables for their horses, all of them having come from a distance. Kilmoran was amongst the party who sallied out in quest of their steeds, but it was merely to see his friends mounted that he accompanied them, as he had been prevailed upon by his host to remain with him all night, in order to join him in a hunting party which had been made up for an early hour the following morning. This was altogether an unexpected circumstance of Kilmoran, who had originally intended to return home that night.

On the party reaching the stable, it was found that Norman McDougal's horse was dead lame in two of his legs, and, consequently unable to walk a single step. How this had happened could not at the moment be ascertained; some sinews strained it was supposed, or some injury sustained in the feet. But whatever might be wrong with the animal, or in whatever way he may have come to his injuries, it was clear he was quite unable to carry his master home that night. Seeing this, Kilmoran, in the same spirit in which he had made up to McDougal on his first arrival at Soonart, pressed him to take the use of his horse; adding, good-humouredly, that if he did not think he could presume to take a horse of his to his father's house, seeing the ancient enmity that was between them, he might ride him to Kilmoran, leave him there, and walk home, a distance of only half a mile.

McDougal would have refused to accept the proffered kindness; but, besides his own wish to deceive Kilmoran with regard to his feelings towards him, there were too many witnesses present for him to feel safe in exhibiting any, the slightest symptoms of the dislike he bore that person: and his rejection of his offered civility on the present occasion, he feared might be looked upon in that light, and he remembered afterwards if any thing should happen to Kilmoran. Reasoning thus, and reasoning as quick as thought, McDougal, with many expressions of thanks, accepted the offer of Kilmoran's horse, mounted him and rode off. Fifteen minutes' smart riding brought him to the margin of the lake formerly alluded to; a few minutes more saw him enter on and proceed along the road that skirted it.

Unconscious of peril, McDougal rode on, and had attained somewhere about half the length of the lake, when the sharp report of a rifle rang in the copse, and in the same instant Norman McDougal fell from his horse—a dead man—a rifle ball having passed right through his head. Deceived by the horse he rode, his brother had directed against him that shot which he intended for Kilmoran.

Unaware of the dreadful mistake he had committed, McDougal hastened home, and unperceived by any body entered the house, and returned to bed. Morning came and with it much surprise to the midnight assassin that his brother had not returned.—Leaving his couch, on which he had spent but a restless night, he approached the window of his bedchamber to look abroad on the morning. He had not done so for many seconds, when he saw a crowd of people slowly approaching the house, and bearing along what appeared to be a heavy burden. In a few minutes he made out that it was a human body they were carrying, and, not doubting that it was the corpse of Kilmoran he summoned his utmost resolution to meet the report of that gentleman's murder with as immoved and as unconscious a manner as possible. But why bring the body of that murdered man to his house? The proceeding confounded him, and filled his guilty bosom with a thousand indefinable terrors. In the meantime, the persons bearing the corpse approached; they passed beneath the window at which McDougal was standing, and in the livid and ghastly upturned face of the murdered man, he recognized the features of his brother. Suspicions of the dreadful truth flashed across his mind, and he sunk into a chair, powerless and all but insensible.

In a few minutes, one of the men who had brought the body home entered his room, and with a sorrowful countenance—and not aware that he had seen the body pass—informed him that his brother had been killed.

"How?" said M'Dougal, in a low sepulchral voice.

"Shot through the head," replied the man.

"Where was the body found?" again asked M'Dougal with white, parched, and quivering lip.

"By the side of the loch, near the Clachanmore," answered the man.

All that day M'Dougal kept his apartment, and would neither himself come forth, nor would he allow any one to enter. When the morning came he was missing; he had appeared through the night, and none could then, or ever after tell whither he had gone. It was supposed by some that he had thrown himself into the lake; by others that he had left the country and gone abroad; this last rumor being followed by a report, some years after, that he had fallen in the American war—it was said at the battle of Bunker Hill.

COME HASTE TO THE WEDDING.

They have so little time at Hofmfirth that a workman who had been for a few weeks paying his addresses to a buxom young woman who kept a beer shop, left his work last Monday forenoon to pay his final courting visit, when he found his Mary busy up to the elbows in the washing tub. "Now lass"—said he—"if thou mean having me thou goes to the wed just now or never." "Nay," said she—"not just now, thou art all i'thy mucky cloos, an soe am I. Go and fettle up thee up a bit, I noa time to luie, it's now or never, just as thou are an me to." The damsel thought it best to take the swain while he was in the humor, and she budged off with him to church.

"Snooks, I don't see how you can sit and eat while your wife is so sick."

"Why my dear fellow, it is not that I love my wife less, but that I love pancakes more."

The following toast was given at the cattle show dinner at Concord. "Old Bachelors and Old Maids, a cold set, may they be toasted till they are melted together."

They have invented strengthening pills down South to put into weak tea and coffee.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, *DECEMBER* 19, 1840.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

The week previous to the meeting of Congress, we apprized the members to be upon their guard in protecting their own pockets as well as the public purse. From various quarters we have been apprized of meetings amongst the pious females of the place to make a run upon members and their families, through faits, for pious purposes.

If this money were designed for the relief of the poor, it could not be bestowed in a more pious way But no; it is to build splendid churches and educate and fit pious young men to spread the gospel, print tracts, and support pious societies.

Their chief study is to fleece members and strangers who visit the city. They have neither heart nor soul—never satisfied. It is the case every session. Their ministers, clergy, or what you will, urge them on. But if a loaf of bread would save a poor wretch from perishing of hunger, not one of those steel-hearted hypocrites would step forward to relieve them. These things we have witnessed, and may be called private swindling.

PUBLIC SWINDLERS.

But we set out to expose the never-to-be-ended extravagant expenditures upon the District of Columbia. Will the people forever submit to be swindled by an *army* of sharpers—yes, an ARMY, with whom their representatives unite to pick their pockets in a hundred ways?

After burning down the public buildings (of which no disinterested person has the least doubt was wilfully done) millions have been expended to rebuild them, which might have been done to answer every purpose for half that sum!

But these public swindlers do not condescend to treat for terms. They make their own terms—go straight to work, and when money runs out, call on their condescending friends, the members of Congress for more money, and get it at a word

But these buildings, like Pennsylvania avenue, are never to be finished!—and why? Because the insatiable thirst of those greedy men for money is never satisfied; and their humble servant, Congress, is ever ready to accommodate them—and it has been a continual course of practice, ever since we have resided in the District, to put up and pull down. Thus, what is done this year is pulled down the next, and remodeled until these public works have become an *entail*.

We see by the *Intelligencer* that the Treasury building, which has already cost enough to man a considerable *navy*, is to be altered—the furnaces to heat the passage do not answer the purpose.

Some one suggested this to be the case a week since. Another fellow swindler, no doubt in the plot, recommends to "the individual in the public service who has charge of these matters, to seek an interview with the (first) writer of the article referred to; and if it proves to be of the importance that many believe, let the work be done at once." Quite authoritive! That person who cannot see this is a preconcerted plot between three persons if no more, to swindle the treasury must be dull indeed. This is the way they go on; doing the work wrong, if it be wrong—drawing pay and then point out the error—correct it and receive pay a second time, and so on to the end of the chapter.

1st. Why were these furnaces not done right at first? 2d. What evidence have the people or their representatives, that the proposed alteration will prove any better? 3rd. The man who could not do this business as it ought to have been done at first, ought not not to have been employed; and 4th. As they say themselves it has notoriously failed, they ought to remedy the evil at their own expense.

We should not at all be surprised if the treasury building itself were not ordered to be pulled down and rebuilt in the course of a year or two, if it does not tumble down of itself, as the last time we examined it, nearly three years since, it had sunk six inches!

What other calls they intend to make on Congress for money this session, we have not heard, with the exception of *Pennsylvania Avenue* & Bridges, no doubt which will probably be slighted or half done at first to make another job in succession. But the Avenue is a standing expedient to fleece the people. Let us see what this Avenue has already cost and now it is designed to be made over again, like Congress hall and the Senate chamber.

Since the seat of Government was established in the city, this Avenue in particular has been an excuse for extorting money from Congress. Let us go back to 1800

Flag-footway from Georgetown to the Capital	- -	$10 000,60
1832	Pennsylvania Avenue	60 000,00
Do.	Do.	5,050,00
1833	Do.	196 620,00
1834	Do.	9,233,70
Amount	-	$182,914 30

and now more is asked for this Avenue.—The excuse is, "it is so dusty it blows in the stores and spoils the goods." How do they do in Broadway New York? A cart goes through the street with a hogshead bored for the purpose and sprinkles the streets. But the citizens in this city will do nothing for themselves. They can not scratch their heads without calling upon Congress.

Every street, in every town, on the Globe is made for man and beast to walk on; this can not be done without creating dust.

How do they do in Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Georgia? where the least breeze drives the sand an inch deep into their finest parlors—they have stores there, and sell more goods than in this city.

In Pittsburg it is still worse; every thing in their houses—ladies-dresses and all, are daily covered with coal-dust and ashes. These have as much right to call upon Congress to remedy these evils as the people of the District. Upwards of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS *exclusive* of the public boildings have been bestored upon the citizens of the District by Congress since we came to Washington, sixteen years ago for a just claim; not more than two or three thousand dollars, and though the females of rich men's families in this city—men who draw large salaries, receive TWICE THAT SUM every session for painting maps of no use to any person but to the boys in the capital who sell them to the grocers, and yet our claim was refused. We gave up the debt! and asked for a pension, with many other destitute relicts of revolutionary officers; while millions are lavished upon those who have NO CLAIM.

The claims of revolutionary officers and soldiers were allowed by an act of Congress and the debt funded at the close of the revolutionary war; and yet men and women too, without any claim under Heaven, can get millions from Congress for the asking. What reason can Congress give to their constituents for this wanton extravagance?

We might add some hundreds of thousands which Congress pocket themselves in the shape of books, and in some instances (it is said) stone for the public buildings; and yet they are very scrupulous in allowing the just claims of those aged, destitute, long-suffering objects—some of them without house or home, and without the means of procuring a meal. Yes, we have seen men hanging about the steps of the capitol in rags waiting for a pension, who rendered services to the country beyond ALL PRICE

If those large donations to the District were equally divided amongst the citizens, it would have some face. But it falls into the hands of a few, who take care to use the largest share of it to their private advantage. Vide the Holland loan and the Alexandria aqueduct.

CHURCH AND STATE.

"Oh, Mrs. R., you are too hard upon the Presbyterians—you are too severe."

Thus say some of our good Whigs. Not at all—so far as our feeble pen is qualified, we defend *all* religious persuasions in the free exercise of their opinions and their worship. This was fairly tested a few weeks since, in regard to *Bishop England's* letter, wherein he recommended to Catholics to vote for the present Administration! Our Government was formed upon principles of free toleration to ALL RELIGIOUS sects, and upon no other. Mark you, gentlemen, it was this principle that forced our forefathers to flee to this land.

Nor is it true that we are inimical to *all* Presbyterians. It is only against that portion of them who are aiming to establish a church by law. We know many liberal Presbyterians—some of them are in this city, who deprecate an established church as much as we do; and that there is such a *party*, and that such is their design has long been apparent.

Neither do they make it a secret. Dr. Ely, the father of the unholy thing, in his 4th of July sermon said. "*let us, my brethren, have a* CHRISTIAN PARTY in politics." "For my part, I should prefer a good, sound Presbyterian for my President—for my Judges," &c. &c. "Let us unite heart and hand in cherishing and promoting the ☞Sunday School Union, and in ten years, at most, we shall be able to bring a Christian party into the field, strong enough at the polls to carry any election." If this be not a union of Church and State, what is it?

Who is it that brought this country to the very brink of ruin—if, indeed, it will ever recover? It was no less a personage than Mr. *Benj. F. Butler*. It was he who headed the "great National chartered land company," which said company are known to us to have nominated Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, at the Baltimore convention, and were the successful *instruments* of the election of that gentleman.

There was a third party to this *partition* treaty who knew all the secrets (Mr. Van did not.) This is COL. BENTON, who exercised his piety too—not solitary and alone—but enough for the present. While we beg to remind those over-pious gentlemen, that they were mistaken when they thought to find us asleep at our post, it is no good omen to see all this money going one way.

Here is a specimen of Presbyterian gospel-spreading from their headquarters, Massachusetts. The good old Quaker-hanging, house-burning saints still have a little of the old leaven.

"It will be to us a source of the most exquisite gratification to have it in our power to write Gen. HARRISON'S Presidential history in one emphatic sentence, viz.. that he obtained power like a knave, used it like a fool, *and died like a dog*."

APPEARANCE.

"How did you think I appeared at the party last night?"

"Oh, finely as usual."

"Do you really think so?"

"Certainly, I do."

"Do you think I appear as well at a party as at a ball?

"Yes, though I have never taken particular notice."

"Now, really, tell me—honestly—will you?"

"To be sure, I'll tell you honestly, if I tell you at all."

"Well now—I am anxious to know—when do you think I appear the best?"

"When you are minding your own business madam."—[Spirit of the Age.

POETRY.

SABBATH EVENING.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

How calmly sinks the parting sun!
Yet twilight lingers still,
And beautiful as dreams of heaven,
It slumbers on the hill;
Earth sleeps with all her glorious things,
Beneath the Holy Spirit's wings.
And reddering back the hues above,
Seems resting in a trance of Love.

Round yonder rocks the forest trees
In shadow groups recline,
Like arms at evening bowed in prayer
Around their holy shrine;
And though their leaves the night winds blow
So calm and still—their music low,
Seems the mysterious voice of prayer
Soft echoed on the evening air.

And yonder western throng of clouds,
Retireing from the sky,
So calmly move so softly glow,
They seem to Fancy's eye
Bright creatures of a better sphere
Come down at noon to worship here:
And from their sacrifice of love
Returning to their home above.

The blue eyes of the golden sea,
The night arch floating high,
The flowers that gaze upon the heavens,
The bright streams leaping by,
Are living with Religion—deep
On earth and sea its glorious sleep,
And mingle with the starlight rays,
Like the soft light of parted days.

The spirit of the holy one
Comes through the silent air,
To feeling's hidden spring and wakes
A gush of music there!
And the far depths of either beam
So passing fair we almost dream
That we can rise and wonder through
Their open paths of trackless blue.

Each soul is filled with glorious dreams,
Each pulse is beating wild,
And thought is soaring to the shrine
Of glory and-filed!
And holy aspirations start
Like blessed Angels from the heart;
And blind—for earth's dark ties are riven—
Our spirits to the gates of Heaven.

MARRIAGE IN LAPLAND.—It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without the consent of her parents or friends When a young man has formed an attachment to a female, the custom is to appoint their friends to meet to behold the two parties run a race together. The maid is allowed the advantage in starting a third part of the race, so that it is impossible, except willing of herself, that she should be overtaken. If the maid overrun her suitor, the matter is endkd; he must never have her, it being penal for the man to renew his motion of marriage. But if the virgin has an affection for him, though at first she runs hard to try the truth of his love, she will, (without Atalanta's golden ball to retard her) pretend some casualty, and make a voluntary halt before she comes to the mark at the end of the race. Thus, none are compelled to marry against their own will; and this is the cause, that in this poor country the married people are richer in their own contentment than in other lands, where so many forced matches make feighed love, and cause real unhappiness. It is to be regretted that our fairsex have not always equal opportunity of accepting or rejecting the suitors, in order to insure their future happiness, although there is little doubt but most of our married ladies would have managed, under the same circumstances, to have fallen down or otherwise been prevented running to the end; nevertheless, too many have been forced by their friends, for sinister motives, to marry those they did not love: these would have run fast to prevent their lives being made miserable, and to avoid, perhaps, premature death.

The Benefit of Advertising.—A merchant lately put an advertisement in a paper headed, "Boy wanted." Next morning he found a band box on his door step, with this inscription—"How will this one answer?" On opening it, he found a nice, fat, chubby-looking specimen of the article he wanted, warmly done up in flannel.

General Harrison was born on the 9th of February, 1774. He will therefore be 67 years of age in February next.

THE DEATH BED.—Philosophy at such a time as this has no effect; nor can religion and Philosophy conjoined check, when over the bed of death, the tears which gush from the reservoir of Nature. We must weep. But why? The dying do not weep; they may be calm, serene, free from pain, happy: most happy in the enjoyment of the prospect of celistial bliss; still we weep! is it to lose them? They lose us! But in their view then they lose us but we therefore weep: we weep to be left in the world without them, while the fountain of their tears is dried up with the sweet hope of meeting us "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest," in the realms of peace, to part no more.

[Valentine Vox.

NEW BOOKS.—Damascus and Palmyra, Journeyin the East, with a sketch of Syria and prospects of Syria, under Ibraham Pasha, by Charles D. Addison of the Inner Temple.

Outward Bound, or a Merchant's Adventures, on the author of 'Hatlin the Reefer,' &c.

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Sept 8—tf

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These Pills possess great advantage over all other remedies of the kind, as they do not effect the breath, or cause any sickness of the stomach whatever; on the contrary they may be taken without the knowledge of the most intimate friend.

N.B. These Pills are put up in square boxes, with full directions accompanying each box, at $1 per box.

For sale Wholesale and Retail at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth street and Penn. Avenue, V. Harbaugh Charles Stot, W. Kirkwood, Washington, and by

James Barry, Navy Yard.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs *S.* Greer, 10th street between E and F streets

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GERMAN HOTEL,

BY

CHARLES ROSENTHAL.

THE PROPRIETOR has removed to the south side of Penn. Avenue, between 12th and 13th sts. to the House lately occupied by C. COLTMAN, where he will be happy to entertain his old customers and strangers.

"DEPOT HOUSE."

This is a new tavern recently opened by MICHAEL MCDERMOTT, at that popular stand formerly occupied by Mr. McGuire, immediately opposite the car office, on Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. McD. has long been known to the public as a successful carriage maker, and a most amiable man.

He has fitted up the house in a neat and commodious style, and solicits a portion of the public patronage. He is prepared to entertain travellers and citizens at the shortest notice. He has a well furnished bar, and provided with good beds and stables.

GERMAN HOTEL,

BY

CHARLES ROSENTHAL,

11th street, near Pennsylvania Avenue,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.—Printed and published by A. M'Makin & E. Hobbs, at No. 72 Dock Street, corner of Walnut.

Terms of Subscription—$3 per annum, $2 if paid in advance $1,25 in advance for six months.

Of Advertising.—$1 per square for each insertion. No yearly advertising admitted. These terms have been adopted both because the number of subscribers are so much larger than all the daily papers united, as to make them actually cheaper, and because a repetition of old advertisements affords no interest to the readers.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publishers, while arrearages are due.

Small notes are received in payment of our bills.

Any person forwarding $10 will be entitled to six copies.

Postage on letters must invariably be paid.

Travelling Agents will much oblige by sending the numbers and time paid for, as well as invariably the names paid.

All remittances of money by mail are acknowledged in the 'Receipts by Mail.'

Agents for this paper are earnestly requested to make quick remittances, without which it is impossible to keep accounts even.

When a single paper is ordered by an agent, and postage accrues, it is invariably charged to the subscriber.

Directions must always be accompanied with the name of the subscriber, and the Post Office at which a paper is discontinued or paid for, and in case of a removal, the office from, as well as to, which the paper is to be changed.

FRANKLIN INN.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the above establishment in a manner calculated to merit a renewal of his former patronage

THOMAS BAKER.

nov 17 tf.

FRESH

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at

J. F CALLAN'S,

Drug Store, Corner of E and 7th streets,

WASHINGTON CITY:

Among which may be found the following:

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, various kinds; Beets, every variety; Brussels Sprouts, Broceli, Collards, Cabbage, many sorts, Carrots, do. do. Cauliflowers, late and early, Celery, white and red, Chervil, or Salad, Corn Salad, Cress or Pepper Grass; Cucumber, late and early; Corn, early, prolific, and sweet; Egg Plant, white and purple; Endive Curled; Kale or Borecole; Leek, English and Scotch Lettuce, all the best sorts; Melons and Cantelopes; Nasturtium; Okra, excellent for Soups; Onions, white, red, and silver, Parsley, plain and curled; Parsnip, large Peas, extra early, early and late; Pepper, Squash and other; Pumpkins, premium, Radishes, many sorts; Rhubarb, for Tarts, Salsify or Vegetable Oyster; Spinage, round and prickly; Squash, every variety, Tomato, the finest kind; Turnip, all the best sorts, Onion Sets, &c. &c.

Splendid Flower Seeds, Bulbous Root, Dahlias, &c. &c.

☞These seeds are put up in small and convenient parcels, and are warranted true and genuine. The Roots, (particularly the Dahlias,) are of the most beautiful description, comprise all the new varieties, and will be sold at the New York prices.

*** Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and Seeds, Roots and plants carefully packed to go to any part of the United States.

CHARLES CAHEN

Informs the Public that he has removed to that popular stand formerly occupied by Michael McDermott, at the corner of Sixth street and Penn. Av. where he continues to furnish refreshments to citizens and transients, as usual. He begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the Public in general for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Washington, D. C.
Oct. 1, 1840.

Cabinet Maker, Printer's Joiner, and Undertaker.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he is now about to commence in the various branches of his business at his old stand, near 7th street, between E and F streets, formerly occupied by Nathan Smith. He will make to order all kinds of CABINET WORK, at the shortest notice. PRINTER'S FURNITURE of every description made to order, and a portion will be kept on hand to suit the patterns of Intelligencer and Globe. He will attend to FUNERALS, as usual, in the city or country, at the shortest notice. Long experience in the business, directs him to adopt the northern custom of keeping coffins ready made on hand, with Shrouds, Sheets, and every thing necessary for immediate interment, in case of plague and sudden death. Two first-rate Hearses always in readiness to attend in this city or in the country.

june 15 PETER CALLAN.

THE HUMAN HAIR is warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from Dandruff, by the genuine *Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.*

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

DARING FRAUD.—This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the Public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail office, No 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, New York.

A great variety of the most worthless trash for the hair has sprung up on the credit of this article. This has stood the test of 21 years, and rapidly increased in favor.

PILES! PILES! cured at last.—This terrible complaint is warranted cured in all cases by the true Hays' Liniment. In case of failure, the agents are forbidden to take any pay.

*** Never buy unless it have the signature of Comstock & Co on the wrapper.

Sold by Wm F Bender, original proprietor for Solomon *Hays.*

STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

The subscriber having taken the large and commodious Hotel on Seventh street, one door from the corner of Pa. Av. facing *Centre Market,* formerly occupied by *John Lloyd,* Esq.

Of this long established house, for size, convenience, and comfortable apartments, little need be said. The subscriber, also, long known to the Public, is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers at the shortest notice. His table is plentifullys furnished with the best the market affords prepared by experienced cooks, and attentive servants.

His bar is furnished equal to any in the United States.

He flatters himself, therefore, that from his zeal to give entire satisfaction, he may receive a moderate share of public patronage.

B. O. SHECKLES.

Sept. 23, 1840.

"MOON AND SEVEN STARS."

JOHN B. CORNWALL informs the Public that he has taken the Public House formerly occupied by Mr. Clemens, at the corner of 4½ and *Penn. Avenue,* where he is prepared to take boarders, and to furnish refreshment to transient visitors.

His bar is furnished with the best Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Porter and Cider, and pledges himself to give general satisfaction.

Sept. 23, 1840

JOHN

Respectfully informs in search of *curiosities* establishing a Museum. City.

Those who feel disposed to aid in the above, will confer a particular favor on the Proprietor. Curiosities will be thankfully received with the name of the donor, and a description labelled on the article if left at the Museum. 4½ street, City Hall.

PERSEVERANCE COFFEE HOUSE.

The *Subscriber* having taken the PERSEVERANCE COFFEE HOUSE, formerly occupied by *John Hancock,* a few doors south of corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue, begs leave to inform the Public that his Bar is furnished with as good Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Porter, Ale and Cider, as to any other establishment in the City—and he intends keeping a constant supply of the best Oysters, *cooked in every way* and for private families.

WILLIAM BENTER.

HEAD-QUARTERS

JOSEPH SMITH, Seventh street, nearly opposite the Patriotic Bank, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has laid in, and always intends keeping on hand, a choice collection of WINES and LIQUORS of all kinds.

Norfolk Oysters, and all the Delicacies of the season, served up at the shortest notice, in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms.

Having for many years been engaged in his present business, he feels confident in his ability to give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

J. S. returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the share of patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, and hopes still to receive a continuance of it, at his new establishment, between D street and Louisiana avenue.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the City Lunch, corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue, formerly kept by John Hands, jr. where he intends keeping all the delicacies of the season, both in the eating and drinking way. Gentlemen will please call and taste for themselves.

Mar 1840 J. W. DEXTER.

STAR COFFEE HOUSE.

Penn. Av. near 13th street, (*south side.*)

The Bar is furnished with as good Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Porter, Ale and Cider as any other establishment in the city; and he intends keeping a constant supply of the best Oysters. *cooked in every way* and for rivate families.

JOHN PURDON.

MICHAEL McDERMOTT wishes to inform his customers and the Public in general, that he still continues to carry on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, on Missouri avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, where he keeps constantly on hand for sale Family Carriages, Barouches, Vehicles, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls, &c, made of the best materials and by selected workmen. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairing done as usual.

VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP.

For Colds, Whooping Cough, Pain and Soreness in the Breast, Influenza, Consumption, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and Diseases of the Breast, and Lungs generally.

In presenting this useful remedy to the public, the proprietor wishes to state that this Syrup is composed of Irish moss, combined with such other articles as have been found best calculated to afford relief in the above named diseases.

This medicine has been used very extensively and the proprietor has not known a single instance in which it has failed giving relief in diseases for which it is recommended, even in cases approaching to consumption, attended with bleeding at the lungs; and when all other remedies had failed, the most decided and flattering success has attended its use. Common Colds, which are generally the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours; when used in Asthma, Hoarseness, Wheezing and shortness of breath, it gives immediate relief; in Whooping Cough it is without a rival. It operates by gentle expectoration, and may be given both to adults and infants with perfect safety.

Prepred and sold by C. J. R. THORPE,

Chemist and Druggist

J. F CALLAN

WASHINGTON,

Has just received a fresh supply of

Perfumery, Fancy Soaps and Cosmetics,

Manufactured by Johnson & Co. Wholesale p.o famers, (successors to Snyder & Co.) sign of the Civet Cat, corner of Cedar and William stre. New York.

Cold Cream.

This exquisite preparation will be found particularly efficacious in all cuticular irritation, and as an emollient, its soothing and cooling properties stand unrivalled. No pains have been spared to produce it of the rarest quality, from the purest of materials, and we confidently offer it as an article of first rate toilet standing, which if equalled, certainly cannot be surpassed by any compositon whatever.

Florida Water.

A most delicious perfume and agreeable change from the Eau de Cologne, whose delicacy and potent fragrancy it rivals. From its retentive qualities, it will be found an economical and powerful distributor sweets for handkerchiefs or linen.

Bears' Oil

This preparation is recommended as possessing all the restorative qualities of the Bears' Grease, without the unpleasantness attending its use, and by the strength it acquires by concentration, a much less quantity will produce the same result It has also another property—that of purity, which however carefully Bears Grease may be prepared it cannot possess, indeed the Oil has so far superseded the use of the Grease by its superior cleanliness, that the latter is but in little or no demand. The Oil now offered has been clarified from all impurities in the most skilful manner, by a chemical process, and is rendered very agreeable by being highly scented with the pure Persian Otto of Roses

GRECIAN DYE.

For changing the Color of the Hair, from Red or Grey to a Brown or Black.

Directions for Use.—1st. Too great care cannot be taken to cleanse the hair from grease, as the dye will not take effect unless it be entirely removed. To do which, wash the hair in a solution of about a quarter of an ounce of pearl-ash to a quart of water, until it be perfectly clean; and, when it has become perfectly dry, is fitted to receive the preparation.

2d. To prevent the Dye from coloring the skin grease the part around the hair which may be liable to be touched with it.

3d. To apply the Dye, shake it well, so as to raise the sediment at the bottom; then (having a piece of sponge ready, tied to the end of a small stick, about an inch wide,) pass a small comb into the roots of the hair to prevent the skin becoming discolored, pour a little into a cup or glass, comb the hair in one direction, dip your sponge into the dye, and rub it over the hair until it becomes quite wet; let it remain till dry; then comb the hair in an opposite direction; repeat it till brown, and so on till the hair becomes black. The application could be made, the person sitting in the sun, for the brighter the atmosphere, the finer the dye begin to show. If applied at night, or in the damp, it would have the desired effect.

4th. The day after the application of the dye wash the dye in a solution of salt. (Form it of one ounce of salt to one pint of rain water.) This will set the color, and give it brilliancy.

Lastly. To avoid soiling the Skin or Linen, throw a cloth over the shoulders, wear gloves to protect the hands, and should any of the liquid accidentally drop upon the skin, wipe it off immediately with a wet towel, and be careful not to take overmuch of the dye in the sponge at once. It may not be amiss to observe, that after the dye is set, washing the hair will rather improve than be any injury to it.

Honey Water.

As a wash for the hair, or for imparting a mild fragrancy to linen, this perfume possesses a delicacy which renders it peculiarly agreeable; in warm weather, from its revifying properties, it must always be considered as a neat and appropriate article for the toilet.

OTTAR GUL.

SPIRIT OF ROSES.

The perfume of the Rose has something so transcendently etherial, that it obtains in Persia, its native home, the name of Ottar or Soul and the east of Roses, when these flowers break into bloom, is there celebrated with all that can be conceived of Eastern magnificence. To describe its qualities would be superfluous—sufficient it is to say, that the Spirit of "Roses" is inferior only to the genuine Persian Ottar, and indeed it approximates so closely as to be but with great difficulty distinguished. As a favorite with the fair, their own lovely type, it will ever stand unrivalled, and be cherished by them so long as taste and elegance shall remain.

Rose Water.

This is an article of universal repute, so much so, that it has even found its way into the mysteries of culinary skill, by which it is employed in imparting a flavor to conserves, &c. It behoves every one, therefore, to take particular care from whence they obtain it. Kimball and Co. pledge themselves that their Rose Water is a simple distillation from the queen of flowers, and that it is entirely free from any artificial compound; consequently, its native delicacy and fragrancy are not only preserved but its use rendered innoxious as that of pure spring water.

Amboyna Lotion.

Next to cleanliness, (says the most celebrated dentist of the day,) I know nothing so conducive to the preservation of the Teeth and Gums, or to the purifying the breath, as the Amboyna Lotion and I advise every one whose ts a value upon their possession invariably to use it."

With such strong remarks upon its merits, would be futile in the proprietors to add in praise one word of their own; they will therefore confine themselves to giving proper directions for its use.

The Teeth should be cleansed with a soft brush and the Botanical Tooth Powder every morning and the mouth and Gums rinsed with the Lotion by attending to these simple directions, those who have good Teeth, will infallibly preserve them and those whose Teeth have a tendency to decay will have the consolation of discovering that they can proceed no further.

STEAMBOAT AUGUSTA--NOTICE.

The Steamboat Augusta will land and take off passengers at the following landings on Potomac River, every other day from date, viz: Pye's and Budd's Landings, Maryland shore, and at Quantico, on the Virginia side of the river.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—The passenger trains on this road will daily start as follows, to wit.

From Washington for Baltimore, at 6 o'clock, a m and at 4 3-4 do. p m

From Baltimore for Washington, at 9 o'clock, a m and at 4 do p m

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the western train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the Relay House, reach Frederick in time for the western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock noon, or Harper's Ferry in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York, and thus accomplishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed for starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till 7 1-2 o'clock, p. m

By order.

eb 1 SAM. STETTINIUS, Agent.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.

FARE 2 dollars cheaper than any other line to Frederick or Wheeling.

The Fredericktown stage leaves the office opposite Gadsby's Hotel, daily, for Frederick and Wheeling. Passengers securing their seats at this office or in Baltimore, have a decided preference over all other passengers that steam it, for the West.

The stage will leave Fredericktown daily on the arrival of the Western stages, and arrive at Washington in time to take all Southern routes. By this line the passengers will arrive at Winchester the same day.

The coaches and teams on this route are of the first quality, with skilful and attentive drivers, and the proprietor pledges himself that every attention and accommodation will be given to the passengers who give this line their patronage.

feb 19 JOHN BROWN, Proprietor.

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

JAMES H. CAUSTIN, (late of Baltimore having made this city his permanent residence and located his dwelling and office directly opposite to the Department of State, will undertacke with his accustomed zeal and diligence the settlement of claims generally, and more particularly claims before Congress against the United States or the several departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spoilation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire class arising out of French spoliations prior to the year 1800, with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archives of the Government.

Claimants and pensioners of the Navy fund, &c. bounty lands, return duties, &c. and those requiring life insurance, can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (post paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and inconvenient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, he has become familiar with all the forms of office.

SHERWOOD'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC DISEASES of the class of Hypetrophy, including the forms of Scrofula, viz: Tubercula Consumption, Dyspepsia, Chronic Disease of the Liver, of the Heart of the Spleen, of the Kidneys, of the Spine, White Swellngs, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Scald Head King' Evil, Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Menorrhagia or Females complaints.

These are but different modifications of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis, and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irregular action of the Electro-Galvanic forces in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vertebræ and glands of the neck which elicits the Electro-Galvanic symptom, and they may be cured by these Electro-magnetic remedies: The latter are accompanied by a compendious medical treatise, explaining the principles she discovery upon which they are founded, only stating the manner in which they are to be applied In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter is either in a negative or positive state of electricity, and that every motion, in all matter, whether in the largest masses or in the smallest particles, is produced by the attracting and repelling forces of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs, he proves to be occasioned by the undue preponderance of one of these forces in the system and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action to an equilibrium. By this means the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hope of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro-Magnetic remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of diseases and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them Thesymptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable can be discovered, under the idrections contained in the work which accompanies them without the aid of a physician, and they can be used with perfect safety and success without disting or inconvenience, or any other further advice than this work affords. Price $10, for sale by

W. F. BENDER,

Corner between Brown's and Gadsb's.

March 16, 1838.

CABINET CHAIR AND SOFA MANUFACTORY.

EDWIN GREEN has now on hand, and will continue to keep for manufacture to order at his old Cabinet Manufactory, corner of G, and 10th streets, every variety in the above line, consisting of—

Sideboards, with marble and mahogany tops
Pedestal and Pier Tables, with marble tops
ed, Pilaster, plain and common Wardrobe and Lounges of every variety
Mahogany Chairs do
Plain and common do
Tables do
do
do
Scroll and Common Bureaus
Washstands, with marble, mahogany, d and pier tops
Manogany French high and low post bedsteads
Maple and Common do do
Centre Tables, with marble and mahogany tops
Music stools, Cribs, Cradles

Hair, Moss, and Shuck Matresses, &c. of the best workmanship and material, which he will sell especially for cash, as low as any manufactory in the Union.

Mahogany in the board, plank, and veneer, of various qualities, suitable for cabinet-makers and joiners, will always be kept for sale as low as can be bought elsewhere.

Repairing and varnishing promptly executed.

Furniture cars, with careful attendants, accustomed to handling furniture, will be kept for hire

---

LOOK *HERE!* THE ROACH AND BED BUG BANE,

For destroying Roaches, Bed-bugs, Ants, &c.

This article is certainly the most convenient and safe now in use (for the same purpose)

As it only requires to be applied two or three times during the season, which will be sufficient to destroy, and keep the bedsteads, larders, &c. free from insects of every kind.

N. B. This preparation is put up in square bottles, with the directions for use, &c.

For sale in Washington City by

William F. Bender, corner of 6th street and Pa Avenue.

Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Pa Avenue.

E. H. James, corner of 14th street and Pa Avenue, and by

James Barry, on the Navy Yard, and at Georgetown by O M. Linthicum.

PROPOSALS

FOR

PUBLISHING BY *SUBSCRIPTIONS*

The Authentic Report of the Controversial Discussion, that took place in the City of Dublin, in the year 1827, between the Rev. THOMAS MAGUIRE, and the Rev R. T. P. POPE.

This celebrated work, the most remarkable controversial discussion of modern times, having gone through twenty-one editions in England and Ireland, where it is still read with extraordinary vidity, and in the United States passed through three editions, all of which are exhausted to the last copy; and the demand for it from all quarters, Catholic and Protestant, being still very great, it is proposed to re-publish it in Weekly Numbers at such a price as to put it within the reach of all without oppressing any.

Those in the City of N. York, who wish the work, will be served by leaving their names with the publisher, John Doyle, 294, Pearl Street, those at a distance can have it regularly mailed to them, by remitting one dollar in a post-paid letter.

Agents:—Mr. Patrick Conolly, 118 Ann St. Boston;—Henry Mc Keon, Willings Alley, Philadelphia;—Mr. John Farnon, Utica, N. Y.;—Mr. Mathew McLeod, Georgetown, D. C.;—Mr. Peter Haynes, Savannah, Geo.—and the office of the U. S. Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.

It is a well known fact that this great controversy has converted more sectaries to the Catholic Church in England and Ireland, than any other work whatever; and has also been the happy means of bringing great numbers to the true faith in the United States. It is therefore hoped that every sincere Catholic will lend his aid, by putting down his name, to prevent so valuable a work from being out of print, more particularly when for his subscription, he will receive the utmost value.

CONDITIONS.

1. One thousand copies only will be printed.

2. The paper and print will both be excellent.

3. It will be issued in weekly parts at twelve and a-half cents each part payable on delivery.

4. The number of parts it will make cannot be ascertained with accuracy at present, but should it exceed eight, the overplus will be given gratis.

THE GENUINE VEGETABLE PILLS.

$100 if they fail.

An effectual remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Gravel, Strictures, &c. &c.

Of all the remedies yet discovered for the cure of these complaints, the Vegetable Pills have proved the most effectual. They make a speedy and permanent cure, without regard to diet or exposure, and in the most obstinate cases, where all other remedies have failed, these Pills have been known to effect permanent cures. In more slight cases, they seldom ever require longer time than from THREE TO SIX DAYS to effect a cure, and never have been known to fail.

These Pills possess great advantage over all other remedies of the kind, as they do not effect the breath, or cause any sickness of the stomach whatever; on the contrary they may be taken without the knowledge of the most intimate friend.

N. B. These Pills are put up in square boxes, with full directions accompanying each box, at $1 per box.

For sale Wholesale and Retail at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth street and Penn. Avenue, V. Harbaugh Charles Stott, W. Kirkwood, Washington, and by

James Barry, Navy Yard.

PASSAGE TO CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE steam packet GEORGIA, Captain Rollins will make a trip from Norfolk to Charleston on Friday the 16th instant; and on and after the 3d March next, she and the SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Coffey, will commence their regular run of once a week, leaving Norfolk every Saturday, and Charleston every Friday. The engines have been overhauled and put in complete order.

These packets and officers are so well known to Southern travellers, it would be superfluous to say any thing of either. Each of them is furnished with 150 of the most approved Life Preservers. Passengers leaving Philadelphia the day previous will reach there by the Norfolk boats in full time.

Passage through from Philadelphia - 30
" " " Baltimore 28
" " " Norfolk - - 25

Tickets may be had at the Baltimore Steamboat Office, Philadelphia, lower end of Chesnut street and at the Norfolk Steamboat Office, Baltimore wer end of Spear's wharf.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Feb 21 JAMES FERGUSSON

Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory, AND *UPHOLSTERY*

G. W. DONN & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they carry on the above named business in its various branches, and will manufacture to order any article in their line, also repair furniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Ware-room, on Pennsylvania Avenue, equidistant from the railroad depot and Capitol gate, will consist of

Spring and cushion-seat Sofas, Low Bedsteads
Sideboards, Bureaus, (column, dressing and common)
Centre, side, column, pier, dressing, sofa, loo, dining and breakfast Tables
Wardrobes, Bedsteads
Mahogany, Rocker, parlor and other Chairs
Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of which are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington.

Persons wishing to exchange their old furniture for new will give us a call.

Funerals attended to.

INDIAN RESTORATIVE

For Restoring and Promoting the Growth of Hair.

THIS article not only promotes the Growth of Hair, but makes it soft and pliable. It prevents its falling off, and affords effectual nourishment to the Roots, restores it to its natural color, improves the beauty, and gradually changes light or red hair, to that of a brown or black. It also removes Dandruff, prevents baldness, and so extremely pleasant to use, that Parents will find it of great advantage in cleaning children's heads; (as it is of great benefit to the health,) and is far superior to all other Restoratives, Balsams or Oils—and particularly in cases of Fever, when the hair begins to fall off. There has never been any thing so effectual as the 'Indian Restorative,'

To be had Wholesale and Retail of Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Penn. Av. Washington City, D. C.

In Baltimore by Dr. A. Penn, No. 2 South street.

NEW BOOKS.—Damascus and Palmyra, a Journey in the East, with a sketch of the state and prospects of Syria, under Ibraham Pasha, by Charles D. Addison of the Inner Temple.

Outward Bound, or a Merchant's Adventures, by the author of 'Ratlin the Reefer,' &c.

Are just received, for sale at

GARRET ANDERSON'S

Book, Stationary, and Fancy Store,

sept 8—tf